



OATS FOR TREE ROOTS.

In planting trees put in one peck of oats at the roots before filling in the dirt. They will draw moisture for the roots until the tree has started to grow.

EXTRA FEEDING TWIN LAMBS.

Not long ago a farmer remarked that he did not see much advantage in having ewes that bred twins. The extra lamb, he remarked, took part of the food needed for one after the second week, and caused both to be second class, and perhaps not worth more than one in prime condition. No doubt this estimate was correct so far as his experience went, but it simply showed that the farmer was not alive to the opportunities which twin lambs gave him. All lambs should be fed something besides their mother's milk after they are two weeks old. In the case of twin lambs this is especially necessary. At first the feed should be of the simplest character and not of a kind to tempt the appetite. A small wisp of clover hay, all the better if of second-growth clover, is enough to begin with. When this is eaten greedily, as it probably will be, and after a few days a gill of whole oats per day, given half at morning and half at night. To this may be added after awhile a teaspoonful and ultimately a tablespoonful of oil meal per day. When this is eaten without injury add to the clover hay ration all the lamb will eat clean. In this way, with the addition of its mother's milk, two lambs from a ewe can be grown with better results than one lamb can which depends only on its mother's milk and what hay it can pick up while running with its dam. What is more, twin lambs thus reared will make thrifty sheep, and will be good feeders all their lives because at no time has their digestion been injured by being starved or stinted in their food.

MILKING.

If money is to be made from cows it is essential that they be milked at regular hours morning or evening, says the Patron's Bulletin, and the nearer the time is divided equally the better it is.

It is also advisable to milk them in the same order every time; it prevents them from fretting. Personally I have found no satisfactory result unless I managed to make friends with the cow, or, if you please, indeed her to look upon me as an "adopted calf."

While pure food and water are essential to the production of perfect milk, it has been proven that many of the taints which we thought were introduced in the milk while it is elaborated in the cow are due to direct contamination from the dust of dried urine and excrements as well as of the fodder itself in the stable. When the cow converts the food into blood and then into milk, most, if not all, of the impurities are separated in that wonderful filter—the kidneys—and the germs are found not in the milk but in the urine and excrements. A healthy cow fed clean and healthy fodder and water will always produce perfect milk. We have been fooled, as, for instance, by the fact that milk from cows fed on turnips had a turnip flavor, but careful experiments have shown that this flavor was produced by a bacterium found on the turnips and in the excrements and introduced in the milk directly by dust falling into it while milking in a stable where turnips were fed while milking or shortly after, or where the excrements had a chance to dry and float as dust in the air.

These facts make it clear that we should not feed the cows while milking, and should not clean the stable just before milking, as the dust then raised may drop in the milk. Nor should we keep a stock of such fodder in the stable.

Of course there are certain weeds, such as leeks, rag-weed, etc., which will taint the milk as produced in the cow, and too much of certain food will affect the milk in various ways. Thus more than two pounds of linseed meal per cow will make the butter soft, and so will rape-seed and peanut meal, while more than two or three pounds of cotton-seed meal will make it hard and like stearine.

CONSERVATION OF SOIL MOISTURE.

In the discussion of subsiding, the state, it has often been made that porous sandy land is injured more than benefited by deep stirring, writes Professor J. L. Radd, Iowa. This is undoubtedly true, but the best soils for horticultural uses in the prairie states are those with a large mixture of clay, which pack readily under the pressure of the plow and the tread of the horses in the furrow. A well defined crust is formed at the bottom of the furrow, which holds the water of heavy rains, forming little rivulets that not only carry off the moisture but tons of the very finest and best soil particles. Even the favored Loess soils of Iowa soon show this crust under the plow.

A peculiarity of western climate is a leaching of orchard and garden yield by a shortage of earth moisture when the crop is maturing. During the past four years premature dropping and ripening of apples was the result of too little water in the lower levels reached by the feeding roots. As orchard fruits do best on high lands, with more or less slope for the drainage, the loss from surface drainage of water is more apparent than on those places nearly level. In a dozen places

coming under the writer's observation, crops of fruit and grains have grown during the past four years on hilly slopes, part of the land being subsoiled and part given common plowing. On the subsoiled part not a trace of water gully could be found, nor was any loss of fine earth particles apparent. On this part the fruit was larger, smoother, later in maturing and not subject to premature dropping. In corn, oats and other crops, the gain in quantity and quality was equally apparent. In the common plowing by its side, after every rapid falling shower, little gullies were everywhere seen, carrying off water which the subsoil needed and also the richest part of the soil. At harvest the lessening in size and yield of fruit and grain was easily apparent. In the nursery during the same period, root grafts of the apple, pear, cherry and plum planted in deeply subsoiled trenches grew into healthy trees, with moisture ever present under the dust mulch of cultivation. On the other hand, root grafts planted with the dibble or common plowing showed a poor stand, slow growth and more than the usual amount of leaf curl and blight. This trenching under the rows seems in practice to give quite as favorable results as breaking the crust over the entire surface.

In preparing for orchard planting, harrow the field smoothly, run the lifter or subsoiler where the row is to be set and to a distance of four feet on each side. This gives a mellow bed to the depth of usual planting, into which the water from rains will flow to wet the subsoil and by seepage the whole orchard surface. Even on relatively flat land, where it is regarded best to ridge up the rows for surface drainage, subsoiling in the lines of the rows is far better than to dig hills into the compact earth. In fields subsoiling for strawberry planting or for any small fruits, it is best to harrow smoothly and then run the subsoiler from the surface down at least fourteen inches under the row and at intervals of eighteen inches apart over the whole surface.

PLANT YOUR TREES IN AUTUMN.

All fruit trees, except the peach and all the small fruits except the black-cap raspberry are best planted in the autumn, and the earlier after the leaves fall, the better. The advantages of fall planting may be summed up as follows:

1. Nurserymen have fuller and better stocks of trees in the autumn when the sales begin. The best are sold first, and later orders are filled with the material which remains on hand. Sometimes it is impossible to have an order for certain varieties filled in the spring, all of that stock being sold. There is frequently observed a marked superiority in stock received in the fall.

2. If trees are properly planted in the early autumn almost every one is sure to live and thrive the next season, while of those planted in the spring a considerable per cent. will die the first year. The explanation is that during the warm days of autumn the trees become established in their new locations. Having no leaves they do not need moisture as they do in the spring. The earth becomes compacted about the roots, which form calluses over the cut and torn ends, and even begin to emit small rootlets before the winter sets in, so that on the earliest warm days of spring the young orchard is ready to start off to make a full growth.

3. Another reason for fall planting is that the nurserymen then have more time to dig and pack the trees, and there is less liability of errors, which are very provoking when discovered after the lapse of eight or ten years when the tree begins to fruit. The planter, too, has more time to properly do the work of planting, so that all orchards planted in the autumn have a better chance of succeeding.

Strictly first-class trees and vines should always be purchased. Other qualities may live, but they will generally come to bearing so far behind first-class stock that more will be lost than is gained. To illustrate this: Some years ago the writer purchased a thousand third-class currant bushes. They nearly all grew, but failed to fruit the second and third years with any degree of profit, so that the loss was considerable. So with pear and apple trees of the second-class more will die and the remainder will be longer in coming into bearing.

Nurserymen often advocate the planting of very young trees. This will do if the trees are to have garden culture, but where trees are to be planted in an orchard and will receive only ordinary care the larger tree, three or four years old, will stand much the better chance of living and early fruiting. Always order straight, thrifty, clean and healthy stock from the nursery, and insist that it be guaranteed free from all insect and fungus diseases.

After the trees are planted pull the earth up around each one to support it against the winter winds. In exceptionally windy places it may be advisable to stake each tree, but orchards should not be planted in such locations, for the fruit will stand but little chance of remaining upon the trees to maturity.—New York Tribune.

Parisian ragpickers earn \$6,000,000 a year.

THE FIELD OF ADVENTURE.

THRILLING INCIDENTS AND DARING DEEDS ON LAND AND SEA.

Eagles Carry Off a Child—Pursued by Bears—A Mountain Lion Attacks an Engineer, Etc.

THE Northern Pacific Railway Company's office in Helena, Mont., will soon be ornamented with two of as fine specimens of the American eagle family as are in existence. The birds are the property of E. T. Barnett, Northern Pacific mineral land examiner, who obtained them sometime ago while in Flathead County.

Mr. Barnett tells an interesting story of how he came by the big birds. He was on the upper Kootenai River, in the northwestern part of the State, having charge of a party examining a large tract of land on the river. The country there is almost primitive in its condition, there being little evidence of civilization about. It is a wilderness of forest and mountains and is a favorite hunting place for roving bands of Indians.

Near where Mr. Barnett and party were at work was a camp of Indians. The lodges were scattered about promiscuously in Indian fashion near the river's edge. There was little activity about the camp. The bucks were for the most part out hunting and the women kept inside the lodges, it being a particularly warm day. At the edge of the camp was a group of dirty, naked little Indian children, romping on the grass together.

All of a sudden the quiet of the camp was broken by the sudden introduction of two great eagles, which swooped down upon the group of children. Apparently not frightened in the least by their cries, one of the eagles fastened its talons into the back of the smallest child and then, after a mighty sweep of its wings, lifted it into the air. The frightened little papoose yelled with all its might, but the eagle dragged it up the bluff forty or fifty feet and then dropped it, apparently becoming exhausted. Then the other eagle grabbed the boy and started with him up the bank, which at that place arose almost perpendicular 400 or 500 feet.

All that happened in a moment! The camp which had been so quiet before was immediately turned into a place of confusion. The squaws, hearing the cries of the children, came running out of the lodges. When they saw what was the matter they rushed up the bluff as hard as they could go. But even then the eagles did not want to give up their prey. They were not frightened by the noise and kept dragging the poor little Indian boy farther and farther up the bluff.

Mr. Barnett, attracted by the cries, took in the situation at a glance and ran for the bluff with his rifle, which he happened to have with him. Before he reached the child an Indian buck had come up with the eagle having the boy in his talons and killed it with a club. Mr. Barnett had been afraid to shoot for fear of hitting the child, the mark being a moving one. He shot the other eagle, however, just as it commenced to soar away. Strange to say, the little boy was not seriously injured, although nearly frightened to death.—Omaha Bee.

Pursued by Black Bears.

Elmer Thornburg, a mining man of Granite, Or., arrived at his home, after having a most exciting trip across the mountains on snowshoes and narrowly escaping being food for a couple of fierce and hungry bears. Thornburg is interested in mining ground away down in a region known as "Desolation," in the lower North Fork country, and one day recently he concluded it would be wisdom on his part to take a trip down to see how the camp was prospering and take the United States mail and extras in to the boys. The journey to within about four miles of the camp was made without difficulty by Thornburg, mounted upon a pair of snowshoes, but at that distance the snow was all gone, and he had to abandon his snowshoes and take to walking. This, with his pack on his back, was no picnic. When within about two miles of camp he sat down on the sunny side of a log to rest.

No sooner had Thornburg settled himself comfortably than he was disturbed by several grunts and a lot of clawing and scratching beneath the log. He was unarmed. In a minute there appeared from beneath the log two black muzzles, followed by the bodies of two full-grown, ferocious, red-jawed, black bears, with bristles erect as they came from their comfortable burrow.

Thornburg jumped to his feet and started down the trail on a run. The heavy pack on his back impeded his progress, however. The hungry bears quickly took up the scent, and were after him. When he saw that the race would be an uneven one, he dropped his burden at the foot of a young black pine tree and climbed up among the branches as nimble as a chipmunk. The bears broke open his discarded bundle and ate all the bacon and other good things. Then they turned their attention to Thornburg. Fierce with hunger, their savage appetites just whetted good, the bears pat their huge paws around the slender tree trunk and endeavored to reach him.

Breaking off a branch of the tree, Thornburg rapped smartly each black nose that came within reach, and brain would go away growling, only to return when the pain had ceased. This was the best and only defense the pursued man could avail himself of. In the meantime he began to yell at the top of his voice in the hopes that his cries might reach camp. They finally did, and Mr. Dickison and Ed Flaherty came out with their trusty rifles and made it possible for the un-

armed and unarmed man to descend from his perch.

Thornburg will not make any more trips on snowshoes across the mountains without his gun.—Portland Telegram.

Fought the Bear with Fire.

An English tourist, recently returned from Nevada, tells how he narrowly escaped from the clutches of a bear. He had scrambled to the top of a large boulder and the bear, wounded in one of its legs, began scratching in the ground at the foot of the boulder, says the Weekly Telegraph. "Suddenly," he says, "I felt the boulder on which I stood shake and give a sudden downward lurch. It then dawned upon me that the bear was undermining my stronghold, and within a few minutes it would topple over and I be delivered over to his tender mercy. In this emergency I bethought myself of a bottle of brandy which I carried in my pocket. Thinking that by pouring its contents over the ground the bear would desist from his undermining operations, I emptied half of it, but he seemed to be all the more refreshed by the smell and worked away more vigorously than ever.

"There was but half of the brandy left and things were beginning to look serious, when I tried, as a last chance, the extreme remedy of emptying the remainder of the flask onto the back of the bear and throwing a lighted match to the brandy. The flames immediately enveloped the animal, and, with shrieks and yells of pain he, skedaddled to my great relief.

"I was presently rejoined by my companions, and with loaded guns we followed up the bear, whom we soon discovered licking his burnt sides, on which very little fat remained. He was so weak after his adventure at the boulder that he had no difficulty in dispatching him."

Engineer Attacked by a Lion.

To battle with a huge mountain lion, seven feet in length, and 253 pounds in weight, on a trestle at night, is the thrilling experience that has just befallen Edward C. Depew, an engineer on the Great Northern Railroad, near Lowell, Wash.

"At the time of the adventure," says Engineer Depew, "I was pulling the overland passenger train going east, and as we were a few minutes late we were trying to make up a little time. After we had left Lowell, and almost two miles east of there, about half way across a long trestle, my fireman, George Lawrence, jumped down off his seat box and came quickly to my side of the engine. I noticed a startled look in his face, and, looking ahead, saw through the darkness a black object on the track.

"My first thought was of some obstruction on the track. For a second the thought of jumping flashed through my mind, but I banished it. Nothing could be done. We were too close to the danger, and the fright had the same effect on me that it had on Lawrence. It took away my power of speech. Instinctively I crawled out of my cab on to the side of the engine. "The train dashed on. In an instant I saw a monster's eyes flashing through the darkness, green and yellow by turns.

"As the train approached the lion I could see it prepare to spring. Finally, when the leap was made, the situation was so dramatic as to be almost theatrical in effect. "The force of the jump was astounding. The body of the beast crashed into the edge of the engine front. To jump then was certain death, for we were right in the centre of the trestle. Yet, as the lion made its leap, I could almost feel its hot breath on my throat.

"I learned afterward that the cougar, after we had struck it, lodged in the cross ties of the trestle. "The beast was still alive when the men of No. 498 discovered it, but its hind legs were cut off. Foreman John C. Wright would not go near it until he had emptied a couple of chambers of his revolver into it. Then they fastened the body to the cow catcher and took it to Skykomish."

An Injured Miner's Nerve.

A few days ago at Quartzburg, in Baker county, Theodore Eby, a miner, was working alone in a stope in the Gifford mine when a huge rock fell from the hanging wall and struck his leg, breaking it about half way between the knee and hip and pinioning the unfortunate man fast. Within arm's length of where he stood was a pick. With this instrument he pried the rock from his leg and extricated himself. There was no assistance nearer than Mr. Gifford's house, just below the dump of the tunnel, and the only person there was Mrs. Gifford, her husband being absent.

There was only one thing for Eby to do, and that was to get himself out the best way possible. The journey ahead of him required almost superhuman effort. He had to go down on a ladder in a sixty-foot shaft from the stope to the tunnel, which was 300 feet from the entrance. He let himself down the shaft by his hands, and on reaching the tunnel crawled out, all the time suffering the most intense pain. On reaching the dump he called for help, and Mrs. Gifford came to his assistance and helped him to the house and to his bed. Later Mr. Gifford returned home and procured a physician to attend Mr. Eby, who at last accounts was getting along as well as could be expected.—Morning Oregonian.

A Minnesota legislator introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a State phrenologist, at a salary of \$2000 a year, with a \$1500 assistant, and an expense fund of \$5000 a year at their disposal; the business to be the examination of "not less than 2000 heads a year."

Confessing a fault makes half amends. Denying one doubles it.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

Modern Improvements in Most of the Great Industries.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, ending April, 30 says: In spite of moderate improvement in most of the great industries, business is disappointing. Expectations of the speedy end of war in Europe, through Turkish victory, have helped to depress grain. Demands of Austria and China have caused exports of \$8,500,000 gold, merchandise imports are greatly increased, and final action of Congress on the revenue question seems more remote.

The exports of gold would not have much influence if there were not an extraordinary increase in merchandise imports and some decrease in exports, from New York, large for the last week, and five per cent. for April. Imports have increased about 60 per cent. over last year for the week, and for four weeks have been 30 per cent greater. At Bortony imports have been extraordinary and at Philadelphia they have amounted for the month to \$1,278,000. The thought that this abnormal increase may continue as long as action on the revenue bill is deferred tends to affect exchange, but the main influence at present is the exceptional demand for reconstruction of the Austrian monetary system and for Japan.

Of the great industries the iron and steel manufacture is slow in advancing now, as it was much the quicker in the winter. Partly because the increase in production in pig was then too rapid, partly because enormous contracts taken when the different pools broke down went mainly to the larger concerns, and perhaps even more because possibilities of new development now in placing orders. Reports of pending negotiations between the Illinois steel and Minnesota iron companies point to an important change as possible. Prices of Mesaba ore have not yet been established, though ore better than Fayal has been sold at \$2.45 to \$2.50, and pig is weaker; Bessemer at \$3.50, with one sale of 2,000 tons for \$3.25 at Pittsburg, and grey forge at \$2.50. Nails are about 5 cents per keg lower and tin plates 5 cents per box, and Eastern quotations are frequently shaded to secure business. A heavy sale of lake copper is reported at 11 cents and lead is a trifle weaker. There is more business in cotton and woolen goods, and a little better tone in prices, some cotton and some woolen goods having slightly advanced without general change. The mills are rather better employed, and the demand is apparently increasing, though not enough in wool to induce manufacturers to purchase. But imports have been enormous, if current reports are not in error, more than 100,000,000 pounds in April alone. Philadelphia having received over 8,000,000 pounds in four weeks. New York over 24,000,000 and Boston apparently over 65,000,000 pounds. Sales for the past four months have been 183,828,850, including 93,943,490 domestic, and for the year 1903, 351,492,881, including 218,382,681 domestic, but in 1892-93 sales were 308,646,853 pounds.

Failures for the week have been 237 in the United States against 236 last year, and 40 in Canada against 31 last year.

THE SOUTH'S INDUSTRIES.

A Large Sale of Railroad Bonds—Investments in New Plants.

The Manufacturers' Record announces this week the completion of the sale of \$4,000,000 of bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, to build a 200-mile branch from Columbus, Miss., to Montgomery, Ala. The number of new enterprises announced during the week was creditable, the most important of them being the following: \$100,000 telephone factory, 7,000 horse-power electric plant, in Alabama. Cotton compress, city electric light plant, cannery, 15,000 ton phosphate plant doubling capacity, big sash and blind factory, in Georgia. A \$100,000 compress and warehouse company to erect 2,000 bale press, \$20,000 fruit grove company, big sugar mill, in Louisiana. Water works, city electric lights and water plants in Mississippi. Wood-working factory, lumber company in North Carolina. Implement works, drug company, \$10,000 lumber company, \$200,000 real estate company \$15,000 telephone company in Virginia. A number of new, large buildings were also announced to be built, among them being a \$15,000 court house at Byravia, Ga., and a \$5,000 jail at Griffin, Ga.

Agreeing to Terms of Peace.

Paris, France, May 1.—(By Cable.)—Dispatches received here state that M. Ralli, the new Premier of Greece, has intimated his willingness to have the powers mediate in the contest between Greece and Turkey. It is further stated that Turkey has signified her willingness to accept a war indemnity guaranteed by a temporary surrender of the Greek fleet. All the powers, including Germany and Austria, have agreed that the moment is opportune to intervene between Greece and Turkey. They are now discussing the conditions of such intervention, and appear about to reach an understanding.

The Cotton Yield.

Regarding the probable effect on cotton of the overflow of the Mississippi, the New Orleans Times-Democrat says that the estimate of 1,500,000 bales lost on account of the flood is a wild exaggeration. Even if the entire Tasso delta was over-flooded and not a pound of cotton raised there, the total loss would not exceed a quarter of those figures. A small acreage is likely to have a far better effect on prices than the overflow.

From Old Ireland.

The steamship Majestic, which arrived at New York April 29th, brought no less than 300 Irishwomen, mostly young. There were a few old women who were sent by their sons; a few wives traveling with their husbands and their families of bright children, and a few wives coming to join their husbands. The immigration bureau at Ellis Island expects a larger number of Irish immigrants this year than usual.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

As comets near the sun their velocity always increases.

Growloms are much more brilliant when a storm is coming than at other seasons.

To aid in filing saw teeth straight a new fileholder has a frame with two parallel guides, between which the file is fastened to make it run true.

Under forced draught the new British first-class battleship Jupiter made an average of 18.4 knots in her four-hour trial, nearly a knot more than the contract speed.

Microscopical investigation is said to prove that the pores of wood invite the passage of moisture in the direction of the timber's growth, but repel it in the opposite direction.

Newton calculated the velocity of the comet of 1860 to be 880,000 miles an hour. Brydone rated the speed of the comet he saw in 1770 at two and a half millions of miles an hour.

A thermometer was left near a stove in a sleeping room at Dusseldorf recently and the fumes from the mercury poisoned two children so that their lives were saved with difficulty. So says the British Medical Journal.

Gold or bismuth is extracted from various mineral mixtures by melted lead in the process of two Swedish metallurgists, Olin and Lottrand, and this method is claimed to be so effective that even very poor ores are made to yield a profit.

Percival Lowell in an interesting paper on "Venus in the Light of Recent Discoveries," shows how his observations at Flagstaff, Arizona, have led to the conclusion that the planet Venus always presents the same side to the sun, and is, therefore, lifeless.

Some iron tonics of the pharmacopoeia are useless, others are harmful. It has been suggested that the iron should be obtained in an assimilable form from vegetables, and the idea has now been extended by a French chemist, M. Gabriel Viaud, who proposes to feed the vegetables with iron to prepare them especially for vegetables having any required proportion of iron.

The red clover, when introduced into Australia, grew most luxuriantly, and flowered, but produced no seed. The reason for this was the absence of bumble bees—the bumble bee being the one that does the fertilizing, almost exclusively, in the red clover. Bees were introduced, and the clover seeded in profusion consequently. Exactly the same was the case with the apple.

The Way to Sleep.

Where practicable the bed should be placed on a line north and south, with the head toward the north. This arrangement places the sleeper in harmony with the electrical currents caused by the rotation of the earth on its axis. Often a person in sickness and sometimes in health can obtain much needed rest in no other way. Bedrooms should, where possible, have a southern exposure, that is, have the windows on the south or the sunniest side of the house. The head to the north will keep the lungs and respiratory organs away from any possible draughts, and the room will also obtain that indispensable requisite to health—plenty of sunlight through the day. In many cases it will be impossible to obtain these conditions in houses where there is very little sunlight that can enter the bedrooms, and where windows and doorways make it impossible to place the head of the bed toward the north, but where there is a choice of rooms those that offer these conditions for comfort and health should be chosen for the bedrooms in common use.

Better sleep can be obtained with a low than with a high pillow. To lessen the work of the arteries that propel the blood to every portion of the organism should be the aim of every one, so that the posture that most nearly places the body in a horizontal position is the most to be desired. Bolstering up the head is always to be condemned, whether in sickness or in health, unless bodily injuries render the perfectly recumbent position impossible.

It is not well to lie always on the back; by this practice the spine and the nerves that there congregate are kept too hot, and a feverish sleep is apt to be the result. The right side is the best to recline on, for then the heart and the larger arteries are relieved from undue pressure. Occasionally one rests well lying on the stomach. As a general rule eight hours is ample for a person in health; more produces a dull, heavy feeling on arising; less, an unsatisfied craving for more. And there is also no room for doubt that the two hours immediately preceding the midnight hour are the most favorable for enjoying the "beauty sleep" of the night.

A Remarkable Gag.

A remarkable story was told in a Cleveland (Ohio) court by Nellie Gilbert, the wife a prominent physician of that city. She says that her father-in-law, who does not like her and has tried to have his son divorce her, filled her mouth with wet plaster of paris and allowed the stuff to harden, so that she could not talk. A hammer had to be used to break the plaster in her mouth before it could be removed. She now sues her father-in-law for \$20,000 for this assault, and for \$30,000 for endeavoring to alienate her husband's affections.—Detroit Free Press.

Through a Small Hole.

A female burglar, twenty-one years of age, recently sent to jail in London, was proved to have worked her way through an opening nine and one-quarter inches square, and on a previous occasion had wriggled through a hole eight inches square.